

See fourth page for latest news, by telegraph.
 —Appointments of postmasters for this State have been made by the Postmaster General as follows:
 W. A. Poisson, Greensboro; Jonathan D. White, Goldsboro; John Robinson, Elizabeth City; Mrs. Martha Jane Milroy, Hillsborough; Charles J. Frazier, Salem; A. T. Sealy, Wilson; W. G. Sharpe, Yanceyville; Alexander McAlpin, Newbern; G. W. Mason.

—The Richmond *Whig* remarks that the liberation of the negroes gives the South a claim to fourteen more Representatives in Congress.

—We learn from New Orleans that business is slowly reviving in that city. Gen. Canby's order, taxing all cotton exported by sea \$5 per bale, for the benefit of the hospitals, works against the shipping interest, sending some thousands of bales per month up the river and by rail, that otherwise would go by sea, no such tax being collected on cotton sent to New York by river and rail.

—The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday has the following in relation to the *Tribune's* confidential correspondent Conover: "Now that he is in Washington, Conover says, it would appear, given an explanation that has the merit of brevity, if none other. He says he is the man who swore in Montreal that he was James Watson Wallace, and that he never gave evidence before the military court at Washington. But he alleges, the Montreal Confederates made him sign that false affidavit by holding a loaded pistol at his head! It is surprising it never occurred to Conover to expose this outrage before he left Montreal. So clever a man as he surely could have found some means of preferring a complaint against the authors of such an outrage. We suppose the Montreal Confederates will be heard from in rejoinder."

—The story of a terrible disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is pronounced by the officers of the road to be without foundation. An accident occurred on Thursday, at Carlisle Station, in which an engineer, fireman and two soldiers were killed, and eight or ten soldiers wounded, and that is the only one that has occurred on the road.

—The reports of the rough treatment of Jeff Davis, which have been freely circulating, are set at rest by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which states positively that he is not in irons, but has roomy and comfortable quarters. His health is good, much better than when he arrived there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of mind.

—Barrington the murderer, and Gwin, the accomplice who broke jail at Buffalo, on Thursday night, were Saturday morning captured at Town Line Station, about fifteen miles from Buffalo. The other two prisoners, who escaped at the same time, are yet at large.

—Major General Hurlbut has demanded a court martial in his case, owing to charges made against him of improper conduct while in command of the Department of the Gulf by Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith and others.

—A board of six engineering officers has been appointed for the purpose of making an examination of the entire New England coast and its defenses.

—Judge Cowley recently had an interview with the President and laid before him the complaint of the friends of colored suffrage in Charleston against General Hatch and General Sully, who have refused them permission to hold political meetings in Charleston. The interview was very satisfactory, the President having assured the Judge that the grievances should be redressed at once and that the fullest liberty for political discussion should be secured to all.

—Mrs. Seward was buried on Saturday in the cemetery at Auburn. The funeral ceremonies were very touching and impressive. There was a great gathering of eminent citizens who had known and honored the deceased through many years. The Secretary himself, not yet recovered from his bodily wounds, and bowed down by this deep wound of the heart, was an object of such affectionate solicitude as rarely falls to the lot of any man.

—Henry P. Kingberry, of this State, is mentioned among the "plebes" examined for admission to the West Point Academy.

—Private letters from Wilmington published in New York say that a large number of negroes are assembled there who should be returned to their homes, and who are desirous of so doing, but are compelled to remain in consequence of a want of transportation. The mortality among these negroes is very great, and steps should be taken at once to return them where their labor can be made available, and where they may escape the suffering and death to which they are now exposed.

—It has been stated that the rebel senator Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, has gone to that State to advocate the adoption of the new constitution. The truth is, as the *Providence* recently announced, that he has gone to Kentucky under military guard, to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial or release, as the civil government may deem proper.

Yale had furnished, in the fall of 1862, two hundred and eight graduates to the army, including four generals, fourteen colonels, four lieutenant colonels, eight majors, thirty-five captains, thirty-five lieutenants, twenty-two surgeons and assistants, twenty-one chaplains. The number since then has been greatly increased, and the full report will be presented to Congress.

The London *Index* gives it up. "The suddenness of the collapse," it is heading for the editorial review of the last news from this side.

An important set of labor regulations has been issued by the Superintendent of Freedmen at Augusta, Georgia. Thenceforth wages for field hands and house servants are fixed. Persons are forbidden to turn away the indigent and helpless, and the cost of supporting the latter is permitted to be subtracted from the wages of those who are able to work.

Informa Adon has been received in Washington of the death of J. D. Doty, Governor of Utah Territory. Governor Doty was one of the early Governors of Wisconsin, and previous to his appointment as Governor was Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah.

—The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday says: "We give today the statements, over their own signatures, of three responsible parties, justices of the peace, residing in the county of Waterloo, respecting the character of Dr. Merritt, late of the village of Ayr, one of the secret witnesses against Jefferson Davis and his Canada agents. This testimony is only in corroboration of what has been said before in various ways and on pretty good authority; but these last statements, taken in connection with the previous ones, appear utterly to destroy the value of Merritt's evidence."

The Boston (Md.) *Gazette* says that "a report has been in circulation for several weeks that there is an effort being made by certain parties in Talbot county to bring an insurrection to bear upon the authorities at Washington to permit the return of the Rebel Commodore Franklin Buchanan. Such a step is one of the greatest insults that the loyal people of this county has ever had perpetrated upon them." Buchanan was a resident of Talbot county at the commencement of the rebellion, and owned considerable property there.

Notwithstanding the announcements already made, we have the best assurance for saying that no permanent appointments to command have been made of prominent regular army officers. An order on the subject may be looked for daily.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865 NO. 196

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The Richmond *Whig* says the wheat crop is being harvested throughout the State of Virginia. In some sections the yield has been good, in others the original amount of seed will hardly be secured. The corn crop is looking well, generally, all over the State.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is the grand connecting link between the North and South, has been turned over by the Federal Government to the Pierpont Government of Virginia, and the Virginia Board of Public Works will take possession of it next Tuesday, and immediately commence to put the road in working order. In ten days the road will be in running order to Warrenton, and in three weeks to Gordonsville, from which point trains are already running to Richmond. Philip Quigley, of Delaware, and A. Jamieson, of Alexandria, are agents for the Board of Public Works, and have their office at Alexandria. The Board will manage the road till the railroad company shall be fully organized.

The tobacco market is, says the *Times*, now fairly opened, and there is a brisk demand for both leaf and lugs. Prominent firms in this city inform us that they have sold more than one hundred hogheads in the last week at good prices. We understand that there are persons travelling through the country incalculating the idea that there are no regular houses in this city now doing business in this staple, as formerly, and who are purchasing all that they can induce our planters to sell at prices far below its value. This erroneous impression is attempted to be created to further the speculative schemes of the persons alluded to. We are gratified to inform our country friends that, though burnt out, some of their old friends are still doing business and ready, as usual, to exert themselves in their behalf. In our advertising columns may be found cards of old and reliable merchants, and we think our country people will better subserve their own interests by entrusting their business to them than sacrificing their produce to hucksters and itinerants.

The work of "reconstruction" in the Norfolk Navy Yard goes steadily on. More than a thousand men, says the *Old Dominion*, are employed, the greater portion of them being house carpenters, stone and brick masons, and laborers. The work in the ship carpenters, ship joiners and machinists' departments has greatly fallen off, and large numbers of mechanics have lately been discharged. If we had a member of Congress to look after the interest of the twin cities at this juncture, the Department at Washington would doubtless be induced to send some of its ships here for repair, and thus furnish employment for hundreds of men who are now idle. The number of vessels now undergoing repair at the Yard is very small. Among them are the rams Albemarle and Columbia.

Lewis Webb, Esq., a well known citizen, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Norfolk. Both Houses of the Legislature adopted the following on Friday:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the general policy of the present Federal Administration, and especially its policy in regard to reconstruction in Virginia, is eminently wise, just and proper, and merits the approbation of the loyal people of Virginia.

The following bill has also passed both Houses, and is now a law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the third section of the act passed January 28, 1864, entitled an act "staying the collection of certain debts," be and the same is hereby amended and hereby re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That upon all debts and liabilities accruing before the twenty-sixth day of July, 1861, the debtor, or party liable, shall, upon demand of the creditor, pay the interest and principal as follows: The interest within ninety days after demand thereof; one-fourth of the principal within twelve months after the demand thereof, with interest; one other fourth within two years after demand made, with interest; one other fourth within three years after demand made, with interest; and the balance within four years after demand made, within interest, and for failure on the part of the debtor to comply with any of the provisions of this section, he may be proceeded against as if this act, or any other act for staying the collection of debts had never been passed. Provided that the counties of Accomac, Alexandria and city of Norfolk shall be and are hereby excepted from the operation of this section, as amended.

Section 3. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The Legislature had adjourned *sine die* on Friday. In the House the Speaker congratulated the members that their action in the Legislature had kept the State Government out of the hands of the Abolitionists. Virginia is now safe. Whatever they may do to other States, they cannot force a Provisional Governor upon her. Whatever they may do to other States, thank God, they cannot saddle negro suffrage upon us.

President Lincoln on Universal Suffrage.

A few days since we published extracts from speeches of our late President, pertaining to the subject of universal suffrage, in which he announced himself as directly opposed to the enfranchisement of the negro. This announcement was his public declaration and by his subsequent acts we have no reason to think that he ever changed his mind on this much talked of subject. Nevertheless, the radical abolitionists are trying to prove that he favored the idea of universal suffrage and, in order to sustain their statements, have published the following private letter, which, on its face, bears the marks of doubt as to the policy it suggests, and was never intended for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 13, 1864.

Hon. MICHAEL HARRIS—My DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first Free-State Governor of Louisiana. Now, you are about to have a Convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in; as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not for the public, but to you alone. Truly yours, A. LINCOLN.

THE CITY.

THE FASHIONS.—In Monday's *Providence* we gave the outlines of some new style for ladies. Besides those then mentioned, there is dress of purple silk, gored at the throat, and trimmed at the back with bead and gimp ornaments to simulate coat-tails. The sleeves and skirt are also trimmed with jet ornaments to match the corsage. White ship hats, with violet velvet, blonde lace, and chain of mother-of-pearl trimming, complete the costume—not an elegant style.

Another is a dress of gray agalidine serge, edged with a fluted ruffle of the same, and trimmed with full quillings of blue silk. The corsage is low, pointed in front, and set in with white muslin. It is finished at the throat with white muslin, gimp, and cuffs of white muslin. With this mode, fancy straw hats, trimmed with black lace, and blue and black feathers, are usually worn.

If there are any infants in Raleigh, a very pretty style for them is a dress of white muslin, trimmed with fluted ruffles, insertings and tucks. The bodice is formed of tucks and lacing. A broad pink sash is tied at the left side.

Bonnets are still of the same order.—Indeed, they are said to be so scant as to be seen at all from the front, and just touching the waterfall at the back.

OUTRAGEOUS.—A gentleman whose credibility is unquestioned states to us that, on Saturday last, no less than twenty negroes were robbed in the public streets of this city. The case occurred principally on Fayetteville street.

The manner of doing the work is impudent, if not original. It is said that, being a negro with a new hat, parcel of dry goods, &c. other desirable, the evildoers snatch them from the possessor and coolly walk off with the unfortunate's property.

Perhaps the same enterprise may be essayed today, but if so, Maj. Dyer's guard will bear a hand in the game.

BOLD LEAP.—ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—James Riley, company H, 182d New York infantry, escaped from his guards Thursday night, 14 miles from Raleigh, by jumping from the train while in motion at a speed of thirty miles per hour. He is represented to be a most consummate thief and was being conveyed from Salisbury to New Berne as a prisoner when he performed the dangerous feat. An officer says he is particularly distinguished for the number and value of watches stolen in camp, and this lessens the surprise we might otherwise have felt that he should have been up to time in his perilous leap. At all events he is still at large—look out for him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—B. Seawell has several tons of ice and wants the people to keep cool.

To Printers.—The "Progress" has a good No. 2 Washington hand-press for sale at a bargain. Such power has long been too slow even for ordinary job work in this establishment. In fact, if our patronage continues to increase for the next as in the past three months, steam will be too slow to print the paper, and turn out hand-bills and other work for the business world.

MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY.—We are gratified to learn that at least one of the Sabbath schools of the city has decided upon appropriate festivities on the coming fourth of July. It is the intention of the superintendent, teachers and children to leave Raleigh at an early hour that morning, by rail, for a point about six miles beyond the city. Plunging into the woods, they will spend the day in singing and other appropriate exercises. Some such arrangement should be made by all the schools.

ARRESTED.—Private Brown, 9th Maine volunteers, has been arrested and imprisoned upon the charge of purloining letters from the city post office. It is said that he officiated in that establishment in a clerical capacity for a few days, a week or so since. The accused is a young man and we hope that upon investigation his innocence may be established. The regular clerks are Messrs. Jacob E. Aspinwall and McMillan, very polite and efficient officers.

ESCAPED.—A negro man, name unknown, was caught stealing from the garden of Mr. J. C. Campbell, a night or two since. He arrested the depredator, tied him up, and deposited him in an out house for conduct before the provost marshal, next morning. On examining the wood house, however, the bird had flown. We mention this case that our citizens, when they arrest such thieves, they proceed at once to dispose of them.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—The government wagon was busy as usual yesterday in cleaning the streets, hauling away all the accumulated trash of the week so far as the people had deposited it in front of their premises. Many neglected to do even that much towards the cleanliness of the city and its health.—They ought to be punished severely for such neglect.

PERSONAL.—We observe that Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding of this department, has reached Washington, and is in consultation with Gen. Grant as to affairs in North Carolina. He is accompanied by Col. Wherry, Lt. Col. Campbell, Maj. Lord and Capt. Winslow. In a few days they will return to Raleigh.

IN COMMAND.—Major-General Roger is in the city, having assumed command of the department in place of Major General J. D. Cox, who, we suppose, has left for his home in Ohio, he being a candidate for the gubernatorial office of that State.

PERFECT SUCCESS.—The concert by the Sabbath School children of the Methodist church, last night. We shall speak of the little ones at greater length in Monday's issue.

THE MARKET.—Yesterday—were not so fully supplied as on previous days of the week, and the demand for many articles exceeded the supply. Prices varied only a shade from the quotations of Thursday.

We may say that our country friends will find ready sale for almost every thing they grow—especially at this festive season.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.—It is stated that a Paymaster of U. S. A. may reach Raleigh, last Thursday night, with a heavy amount of funds for distribution among the troops. If so, it will not only gladden the hearts of the boys, but give an impetus to trade.

THE SONS OF HAM.—Under the direction of certain parties, and with sanction of the military authorities, the colored people here are making extensive arrangements for celebrating the nation's birthday, next Tuesday. They are to have an oration, procession, firing, banners with mottoes, &c., &c.

RESIGNED.—Mr. A. L. Lougee, a member of the old Board of Commissioners for Raleigh, and who was re-appointed recently by Gov. Holden, declines the position and has tendered his resignation.

—Permission has been granted the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to muster out all the men of his corps who term of service expire prior to October 1st. Two hundred and thirty will be discharged under the order, leaving eleven hundred remaining in the corps.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in noticing a sensation that city to Senator John Sherman, says "In reply to question, the Senator said the story that his brother, G. Sherman, would consent to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a silly falsehood. The General was going into politics."

—The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which are now on the Virginia side of the river and near the Long Bridge, are to be broken up in a day or two. Those entitled to their discharges are being rapidly mustered out, and the skeleton of a once noble and magnificent army now remains.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—June 30th.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.
 Jas. Clark, Newbern
 H. M. Cobb, Clinton
 J. A. Oates, do
 M. Moran, New York
 W. R. S. Burbanks, Wash.
 C. E. Gallaher, do
 J. McDonald, do
 L. D. Bencion, Salisbury
 J. W. Jones & Lady Charlotte
 J. E. Miller, do
 Mrs. Outhurst, Newbern
 J. B. Hibben, W. C.
 J. M. Curtis, Pa.
 D. C. Sydam, Graham
 E. E. Berry, Darham
 R. L. Prosser & Lady, do
 Newbern
 Mrs. Chapman, do
 Miss A. Donnell, do
 Z. R. Hoyerman, New York
 J. D. Flanner, Hillsboro
 J. S. Brown, Newbern
 H. S. Reynolds, Greensboro
 W. S. Dodge, Boston
 J. O. Harris, Va.
 Isaac Haigh, Philadelphia
 J. D. Hamilton, do
 W. C. Lemar, Lexington
 Capt. V. R. Williams, H.
 J. S. Divan, Greene
 J. W. Hough, Ashe
 A. Gough & Lady, Chatham
 R. J. Neely, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand-press, in good order, may be had for about one-half cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON, Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
 I HAVE SEVERAL TONS OF ICE AND PROPOSE sending four or five hundred pounds per day to the city for sale. Persons wishing to be supplied, in quantities to suit, will please send their orders to L. E. Hearn, Monday morning next. I will commence delivering at his store. R. B. SEAWELL, jr 1-11

CLOTHING.

Military and Citizen's Clothing.

SUCH AS
 BLUE FLANNEL SUITS,
 FINE WHITE DUCK PANTS AND VESTS,
 LINEN SUITS,
 LINEN DUSTERS, &c.
 SHOULDER-STRAPE,
 AND ALL KINDS OF MILITARY GOODS,
 at MILLER & CO'S.,
 Kellogg's Store, next old Confederate office,
 je 29-1w Fayetteville Street.

H. J. HESSELEBACH,
 COPPER AND TIN SMITH,
 RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE has re-opened his establishment at his old stand, opposite the Market House, Raleigh, N. C., and is now prepared to manufacture Tinware and Brandy Stills, at all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware. je 30-1f

WEST'S NEWS DEPOT,

Fayetteville Street,
 (Opposite the Office of Southern Express Company)
 LATEST NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND Baltimore Daily Papers received every morning. Harper's, Atlantic, Godey's and Peterson's Magazine for sale cheap.
 Stationery and School Books; also, Office Fixtures at all kinds. je 30-1w

H. MAHLER.

Fayetteville St.,
 RALEIGH, N. C.,
 MANUFACTURER OF
 JEWELER AND ENGRAVER
 Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver. je 31-1f

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDER OF THE Provisional Governor of North Carolina, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1865. All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "exempt class," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in said meeting.
 JOHN D. WHITFORD, Pres't. je 29-1d Goldsboro', June 27, 1865.

HORSES AND MULES AT AUCTION.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON ACCOUNT of the United States Government, to the highest bidder, at the Market Square, in Raleigh, on Monday, July 3d, 1865, TWENTY-FIVE HORSES AND SEVEN FIVE-MULES.
 Terms, cash on day of sale. Proper vouchers of the Quartermaster's Department, properly certified, will be received as cash.
 Each animal will be sold singly. Sale commences at A. M. je 27-1w
 A. M. GAROUTTE,
 Capt. & A. Q. M.

TERMS.			
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.			
Daily, 1 Year.....	\$10 00	Daily, 1 Month.....	\$1 00
6 Months.....	5 00	Weekly, 1 Year.....	3 00
3 Months.....	3 00	6 Months.....	1 50

Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS.

Will be furnished at the rate of \$5 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines solid matter, or one inch space
 1 insertion.....\$1 00 2 Weeks.....\$6 00
 2 ".....1 50 1 Month.....10 00
 3 ".....2 00 2 Months.....15 00
 4 ".....2 50 3 ".....20 00
 5 ".....3 00 6 ".....30 00
 1 Week.....3 50 1 Year.....50 00
 Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS.

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule:
 14 columns, 1 Month.....\$30 00 1-4 col. 6 Months.....\$135 00
 1-2 " 1 " 45 00 1-2 " 6 " 200 00
 1 " 1 " 60 00 1 " 6 " 300 00
 1-4 " 3 " 50 00 1-4 " 1 Year.....200 00
 1-2 " 3 " 75 00 1-2 " 1 " 300 00
 1 " 3 " 100 00 1 " 1 " 500 00

Only those who contract for one fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.
 Contract advertisements must pay by the month, and all others in advance.
 All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted until paid for.

OUR CIRCULATION.

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column at the following rates:
 One Line, One Day \$1 00 Three Lines, One Day \$2 00
 Two Lines, " 1 50 Five Lines, " 3 00
 Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.
 The above rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.
 June 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked with the word "PAID" will be stopped.
 Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matters, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.
 Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.
 J. L. P. & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM
 NEW YORK.
 And for sale Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices, by

H. WIENER.

Second door above Progress office, Fayetteville street, between Hargett and Martin streets,
 25 bbls Sugar,
 10 sacks Coffee,
 50 boxes Cheese,
 50 boxes Soda,
 3000 lbs Plain and Fancy Candy, assorted.
 25000 Cigars,
 10 boxes Lemons,
 50 boxes Raisins,
 25 boxes Soap and Candles,
 25 boxes Spices,
 5 bbls Syrups for Soda Water,
 Sarsaparilla and Sweet Oil,
 Essences for Candy and Syrups.
 And a full assortment of all other articles in the Grocery line.
 June 28-1m

The Home Intelligence Office.

Over Peacock's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

ROOMS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOMEN of all trades, business or vocations.
 Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.
 Rooms taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.
 For full particulars send for Circular. T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERENCES TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N. C.; W. B. Smith & Co., Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKim, Esq., Raleigh; S. H. Young, Esq., Raleigh; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Raleigh; Martin, Tanshill & Co., Petersburg; John White, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. je 27-1w

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM, OVER

PEACOCK'S DRUG STORE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore, Raleigh, and other dailies, read every morning. Also all the popular literary, religious and comic weeklies, fresh magazines, reviews, &c., &c.
 A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see. June 26-1f

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of Saddle and Harness Repairing, in neat manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first street under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited. May 30-1f

Office N. C. Railroad Company.

COMPANY SHOPS, 23d June, 1865.
 THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at Salisbury, on the 24th Thursday, 13th July, 1865. Stockholders who can not attend in person will please send proxies. All Stockholders will be required to take the oath required by the President of the United States.
 F. A

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

The True History of the Hampton Roads Conference.

We give to-day a most interesting account of the Hampton Roads conference, which occurred in February last, from the pen of Alexander H. Stephens, which is, no doubt, the first truthful history of the affair which we have ever had from a southern source. When that conference was held it was apparent to all intelligent men of the south that we were on the eve of subjugation, and believing the terms offered by President Lincoln to be generous and just, and all that he as the Executive head of the nation could offer, we favored their acceptance and demanded that the people of North Carolina be allowed to say at the ballot-box whether they would stop the war and restore the Union, on the terms proposed, or fight on. Our readers and the people will remember the article we wrote and the demands we made for North Carolina at that time.

The same creatures here in Raleigh that are now trying to secure favor from them in authority and get office and power for themselves, now were loud then in their denunciation of our appeals for peace: they called us Lincolnites and traitors and threatened us with the vengeance of the mob and the displeasure of Davis' hangman; but had those in authority have taken our advice we should have had peace, an honorable peace, for North Carolina, before the tread of great armies was heard on our soil. We wanted to save the people of North Carolina from the horrors of subjugation and the desolation which ever follows in the track of large armies, and had the Governor, the Legislature, and those gentlemen who the peace men of the State sent to the rebel Congress with the hope that they would do something to stop the war, have done their duty and carried out the wishes of those who had confided in them, the end would have been reached before the tornado swept over our State.

Who then are responsible for what the people of the State have suffered by the refusal of the rebel leaders to make the best peace they could before all the horrors of the last four months came upon them? Most unquestionably those who held office here and at Richmond. Regardless of the action of the other States, the Governor and Legislature of North Carolina should have demanded peace for North Carolina when the Richmond usurpers spurned the unanimous propositions of Mr. Lincoln, made at the conference alluded to; and those gentlemen who we had sent to the rebel Congress as advocates of peace, should have at once left their seats in that body and returned home. But instead some of them joined in the famous African Church attempt to galvanize the dead carcasses of the rebellion, and out-Benjamin Benjamin on that interesting occasion. Our Senators and Representatives saw that the despotism of Davis was tottering to its fall, but there was but one or two men in the body that had the moral courage to demand peace in the only way it could be had, namely, a restoration of the Union of our fathers. While, then, Vance and Davis and the North Carolina Legislature were mainly responsible for our failure to have a cessation of hostilities at that time, as far as North Carolina was concerned, those gentlemen in the rebel Congress, gentlemen who had been sent there as peace men, and who as such carried the hopes and prayers of the loyal masses throughout the State, are not altogether blameless. But this is all over now, and we must look to the present.

The account of the conference, which will be found in this issue, will be read with interest by our people.

If the scavengers of the "patriots and property holders" want to discuss our record they can get the bound files of our paper by calling at our office, without nosing around to steal one here and there. If they want to go into records, the exhumation of dead carcasses, and to probe old sores, we are ready. In 1860-'61 they held us up as a Black Republican and Abolitionist, and since that time they have abused us as a Lincolnite, Holdenite and Traitor, all on an account of our constant opposition to the war and our desire for peace on the basis of a restored Union.

For the eighteen months preceding the collapse of the Davis usurpation, church and state combined, in this city and State, for our destruction—the paid spies of the Richmond tyranny watched our going out and coming in—our arrest was demanded and the mob was appealed to by the hangmen of the usurpers to take our life, but we have had the sublime satisfaction to live through it all, to see our persecutors go down and their despotism go up, and now as then we defy them. We rest our cause with the loyal masses whose friend we are and ever shall be, with full confidence that they will not desert one who stood by them when the skulkers who now profess to be more loyal than any of us hung upon the heels of power and received blood money as a reward for their crimes.

Many of the loyal people of Wake having expressed a desire to vote for us for a seat in the Convention, the Court House and Market Square, spurious pretenders, hangers on upon the heels of the wealthy aristocracy, have opened on us like a pack of hounds in full chase, and

will leave no means unemployed to injure and destroy us; but we know against whom we have to contend, we are fully posted as to all their moves, and before many moons, if this war continues, we shall open our case of instruments, take our scalpel and dissect the whole concern. As the friend of the people and the enemy of packed conventions and out and dried arrangements we know we are in the way of many aspirants, but we shall not shrink from the performance of our duty to the public and to ourselves on account of mawkish sensibility relative to men, simply because they claim to be Conservatives or Union men. The men who are now warring on us and claiming that they have been for the Union and we for secession, are the same who demanded for the last two years that we be silenced or sent out of the "Confederacy" on account of our disloyalty to the Davis usurpation and our devotion to the Union. The plain people of the country, who are insulted by a correspondent of a city paper because they choose to act as freemen in the recommendation of men for office, understand this matter as well as we do, and they mean, hereafter, to spurn all spurious claims.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

We published a brief synopsis of the following article, from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, yesterday; but it is a matter of so much importance that we give it in full to-day in order that our readers may appreciate the unanimity of the government as represented by Mr. Lincoln. The Chronicle says:—

We have before stated that Mr. Davis, late President of the States engaged in the Rebellion, had not communicated to the people who had elected him, and trusted him, the truth in regard to the famed Fortress Monroe Conference.

Now that the aforesaid Davis has no longer power to arrest and confine persons at will, and that the public are at liberty to investigate mobs of soldiers and irresponsible men to threaten destruction to life and private property; or officials to arrest persons and suppress papers for publications without his sanction, it may be as well to let people know the truth.

We will now give the history of the conference as nearly as we can remember it from the statement of Mr. Stephens as to directly after his return.

A PRIVATE CONFERENCE DECLARED IMPERATIVE BY STEPHENS. Mr. Davis sent for him to communicate the information that Mr. Blair desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the Southern States upon the subject of peace, and Mr. Stephens' advice was asked. He promptly replied that if Mr. Blair spoke by authority of President Lincoln, he most earnestly advised the conference. But that, as the terms of peace, if favorable to the South, would awaken angry debate from the radical men of the North, and a failure to get terms but dishearten our own people, he recommended, first, that the strictest secrecy be observed; that the parties to the conference be President Lincoln and Mr. Davis, and that Generals Grant and Lee be the only ones to even know of the meeting.

The advice was taken as usual in Richmond—disregarded altogether—and by officially telegraphing the news to the world, the conference was made public. Mr. Stephens was surprised by the information from Mr. Benjamin that a committee of three were to go, consisting of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator from Virginia, and John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Stephens was at once called to witness to the world and to the press, and he was told that he was to be the only one to know of the meeting.

The three Southern gentlemen met Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis at the White House, and after some preliminary remarks, the subject of peace was opened. Mr. Stephens was aware that one who asks much may get more than he who confesses to humble wishes at the outset—urged the claims of his position with that skill and address for which the Southern papers have given him credit. Mr. Lincoln, listening to the various grounds of conscious power, was, however, perfectly frank; and submitted his views almost in the form of an argument.

THE REPORT OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS. The report of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell we give as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES: "Sir: Under your letter of appointment as commissioners of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. Conference was granted, and took place on the 30th of December, on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and interesting."

We learned from them that the Message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and mode of procedure by which peace can be secured to the people, and we are not informed that they would be modified or altered in any way. We understand from him that no terms or proposals of peace or agreement looking to the ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which he would not be willing to do. And for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from separate States; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed; without satisfactory assurance, in advance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy."

"This appears to have been the principal topic of discussion. Davis had on this occasion, as on that of Mr. Stephens' visit to Washington, made it a condition that no conference should be made unless his rank as commander or President should first be recognized. Mr. Lincoln declared that the only ground on which he could meet the position of the war—either with his own people or with foreign powers—was that it was not a war for secession, but that the States had never been separated from the Union. Consequently, he could not recognize another government inside of the one of which he alone was President, nor admit the separate independence of States that were yet a part of the Union. "That," said Mr. Lincoln, "is the only ground on which we can meet you to do in this, and by restoring the only thing the Union is fighting for."

MR. LINCOLN'S SUPPLEMENTARY ANSWER. A HARDY MAN. Mr. Hunter made a long reply, insisting that the recognition of Davis' power to make a treaty was the first and indispensable step to peace, and referring to the correspondence between King Charles I. and his Parliament as a trustworthy precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with rebels.

Mr. Lincoln's face then wore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked: "Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I do not pretend to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter is, that Charles lost his head." That settled Mr. Hunter for a while.

but individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers conferred upon him to result in the restoration of peace to the country.

"During the interview it appears that Hunter declared that he had never entertained any fears for his person or life from any military or naval force of the United States. To which Mr. Lincoln retorted that he, also, had felt easy as to the rebels, but not always so easy about the lamp-post around Washington City. A hint that he had already done more favors for the rebels than was exactly popular with the radical men of more positive opinion. He suggested that it would be better for the rebel States to return at once than to risk the chances of continuing the war, and the increasing bitterness of feeling in Congress. The time might come, he said, when they would be considered as an obnoxious people, and their citizens, but would be looked upon as enemies to be exterminated."

"During the conference, the amendment to the Federal Constitution which has just been adopted by Congress, was read, providing that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crimes, should exist within the United States, or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. The report says:—

"Mr. Seward then remarked: Mr. President, it is as well to inform these gentlemen that yesterday Congress acted upon the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery. "Mr. Lincoln stated that was true, and suggested that there was a question as to the right of the insurgent States to return at once and claim a right to vote upon the amendment, to which the concurrence of two-thirds of the States was required. He suggested that it would be desirable to have the institution of slavery abolished by the consent of the people as soon as possible—he hoped within six years. He also stated that four hundred millions of dollars might be offered as compensation to the owners, and remarked: 'You would be surprised were I to give you the names of those who favor that.'"

"MR. HUNTER'S STORY. "Mr. Hunter said something about the inhumanity of leaving so many poor old negroes and young children destitute by encouraging the able-bodied negroes to run away, and asked, what are they—the help—do to?"

"Mr. Lincoln said that reminded him of an old friend in Illinois, who had a crop of potatoes and did not want to dig them. So he told a neighbor that he would turn in his boy and let them dig them for him. But said the neighbor, 'the frost will be on the ground, and when the soil is hard-frozen, what will they do then?' To which the worthy farmer replied, 'Let 'em root!'"

"Mr. Stephens said he supposed that was the original of 'Root, Hog, or Die,' and a fair indication of the future of the negro."

"Of all correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to same, you have heretofore been informed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

(Signed) "ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, "R. M. T. HUNTER, "JOHN A. CAMPBELL."

The commissioners remark that all that is known of this correspondence they have from the report of Mr. Seward, as Mr. Davis never favored them with it. Mr. Stephens reported to Mr. Davis that nothing had been done, that the action was delayed, and that if he relied upon the sincerity of Mr. Blair, the conference was but a confirmation of the desire for peace on the part of the United States, and the way open for settlement. Mr. Davis, however, looked upon the proposal as insulting, and seemed to have the concurrence of Mr. Hunter in that view—somewhat. He wished a statement to go before the public that only insulting terms were tendered, but the commissioners declined to make it on the ground that it was not true.

With some delay, however, the reception of the brief and perfectly right, but not very clear report that was published, and Mr. Davis put the coloring to it, and endeavored to secure his object of crushing the great Southern peace party by an inflammatory dispatch all over the country, followed by the actual report, with the following in substance:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States: I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any official agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines and hold conference with Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to represent him."

"I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of these eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or on any general basis, and that they would not consent to those which Congress may grant or permit us to have a vote on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including the Amendment to the Constitution emancipating all negro slaves; and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black populations in each State. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the Amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States."

This was closely followed by mass meetings in the capital, and elsewhere. How strange it is that all these blood-misdeeds, who advocated the "black flag," "no quarters," upon our street corners, contented themselves with words, and with all this hate of Yankees, never undertook to find them at the front, where there have been lots of them to be found for four years. Mr. Davis said in one of the Richmond meetings in his speech: "We will teach them that when they talk to us they talk to their masters."

MR. STEPHENS' OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN. Mr. Stephens came home with a new case of sorrow, and those who said he talked of coming home to make war speeches and denounce the terms offered, simply lied. Before Mr. Lincoln's death, he thought he was doing a favor to him not to include the offer of four hundred millions to the Southern States in the published report, for it would be used to the injury of Mr. Lincoln by those of his enemies who talk about taxation and the debt.

MR. LINCOLN'S TERMS CONSIDERED HONORABLE BY THE SOUTHERN MASSES. This much we have written in vindication of our assertion when the terms were offered, that they "were not dishonorable." We so remarked at the time the conference ended, and for so doing was scoffed at and reviled by the administration press of the South, who endeavored to excite the public against us by raising the cry of "disrespectful reconstruction," "enemy to the South," and so on.

We have also told it a duty to give Mr. Stephens' statement to the public as evidence that when master of his own acts, he held no part of the truth from any one who asked for it.

"A VETERAN" in the 9th Maine Volunteers requests us to publish a letter from him complaining of the rations issued to the men. We are a friend to the "Veteran Soldier" and would deny him no favor that we thought it our duty to grant, but we would suggest to him that it would be better to lay his complaints before his commanding officer. The government has the ability and the desire to feed its troops well, and if they are allowed to suffer the fault is with subordinate officers, and not with the government.

PERSONAL.—Judge R. P. Dick and Hon. J. M. Leach have been in town for a day or two. Also Dr. Henry, member of the late Legislature, from Bertie.

A Dead Lock.

The "test oath" prescribed by the Congress of the United States to be administered to persons elected or appointed to any office under the government, is attracting considerable attention. The oath is sweeping, including all sections of the country, and we venture to say that under a strict rendition of its meaning, there are but few men, even in the North, who can qualify. In the District of Columbia, in Maryland and in all parts of the North, people of all classes have donated provisions and other articles to the Confederate prisoners, prompted by holy motives of charity. In the South, however, much they may have been opposed to the usurpation, there is not a single Union man who has not done the same thing, besides having paid taxes. In referring to this subject, a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes as follows:—

The following act of Congress, prescribing a stringent test oath, has just been brought to light, and has played havoc among the Southern aspirants for office under the Government. It will doubtless be a bar to many good men, especially in North Carolina, where the State Government during the first three years of the Rebellion was in the hands of the anti-secessionists. The effect of the discovery of this test oath, beneath the accumulated legislation of three eventful years, has produced quite a sensation among our Southern reconstructionists. Not one of Governor Holden's nominees, who were promptly appointed to the places for which they were recommended, can pass the ordeal; and the Governor himself is in the same box, having voted for the secession ordinance, and held the office of State Printer during the war. The appointment of Provisional Governor is, however, not known to the law; and if he draws no pay may escape the ordeal. Mr. Robert P. Dick, who is regarded as one of the most sincere and consistent Unionists in North Carolina, has declined to qualify as United States District Judge, in consequence of having in some way compromised himself with the "Confederacy." If the rightness cannot be saved, where shall the ungodly Rebels and original secessionists appear? It is to be regretted that such men are excluded from office under the General Government at such a time, but there is no help for it while the law remains on the statute book. There is consolation in the reflection, however, that it will keep all the guilty authors of the Rebellion out in the cold. The act is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., that hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, accepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the other penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

It is soothing to hear the preachers and religious papers that have insisted for four long years that the Lord of Hosts was on the side of the rebels, and that he would deliver us from the bondage of the "Yankees," now assert that they receive the restoration of the Union and the freedom of the slave as the work of the Lord. O, hypocrisy, hast thou no shame. If the Devil should get into power and have patronage to bestow, these saints would swear they had always been on his side.

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June 8-3m

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June 8-1m

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

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President Johnson and the South Carolina Delegation.

Much has been said and written on the interviews between the President and the delegation of reconstructionists from South Carolina; but we have refrained from publishing any of these statements as we considered them mere rumors. The following report of the last interview is reliable, and we extract it in full from the Washington Chronicle:

In accordance with a previously made appointment the delegation of gentlemen from South Carolina called upon President Johnson at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. They entered the President's room and were shown to seats, which they occupied during the whole interview.

In a few moments President Andrew Johnson entered, and Judge Foster introduced the several members of the delegation, consisting of Messrs. I. E. Holmes, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. H. Gilchrist, J. H. Steinhilber, Frederick Richards, Wm. Walley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill and Joseph A. Yates.

The introduction over, the President requested the gentlemen of the delegation to resume their seats, and smilingly remarked as he sat down among them himself, that in the days of old there used to be a class of men called augurs, who never met without smiling in each other's faces; but that now the rebellion was over, and they would better look each other right in the face and speak clearly as to the future.

The Government, said he, if it be preserved at all, must be preserved on the principles of equality, and if we have States therein, they must be States occupying and preserving certain clear relations to the Government of the United States. Hence, continued the President, I proceed upon the idea that a State cannot go out of the Union; and now that the rebellion is over and has been put down, the Southern States must come back with a proper understanding of these relations, and upon proper principles. Do you know that I believe I am a better State Rights man than some of you are? [A general though subdued laughter greeted the remark.] I used always to believe that slavery could not be maintained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and did we not find when the experiment was made that slavery was lost? I was always for the Union, always; and I saw that when slavery attempted to control the government, slavery must go down. The institution of slavery made the issue; it set up to control the government, and it fell. All institutions must be subordinate to the government, or it cannot stand. The great object now is to restore and preserve the government that we all once loved and respected.

The present relation of slavery is changed, and, as I so disposed, we could not remain it back; and so we must dispose of it as present, direct, and wise men should. You have heard me speak about a great people's man, a rabbi man, and all that sort of thing. I will not disguise from you that there are certain things to which I have always been opposed. I have always been opposed to monopolies, entanglements, and for this I used to be denounced as a demagogue; that going back to that Magna Charta, from which after all, we get all our liberties—liberty of speech, liberty of the press, protection from unreasonable search, &c.,—I believe in its doctrines, and am not going to deceive you now, gentlemen, when I tell you that as far as in me lies, I intend to exert the power and influence of this Government to develop, and then developed, to place in power the great heart of the nation—the people—that is, the heart of the nation. I look upon this nation as one sent upon a great mission, not as a thing springing like an ephemeral mushroom, and I believe we will fall short of our duty unless we carry that mission out.

The Constitution of the United States says that persons shall be chosen for Congress by persons qualified in the several States, Congress acting for the whole. Now, in some of the States a portion of the people have rebelled, and to some extent suspended, and even paralyzed the operations of the State Governments; but there is a constitutional obligation of the Government to suppress rebellions, repel invasions, and secure to every State a republican form of government. The Government may seem (and I will not undertake to enumerate the reasons) to have been tardy to protect the Union men in the South, but they are protected now, and having reached that protection, they should come forward and stand upon an equality with the other loyal men everywhere in the country.

When the South went into this rebellion, the slaves went in as slaves; they came out as freemen of color. The rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of the institution, and the loyal men of the South are compelled, therefore, to bow and submit to this result, and stand simply as equals to the other loyal men of the country everywhere. There can be nothing wrong in that.

Now, in the work of reconstruction we have tried to begin at that point. You understand it—understand it perfectly; but understand also that I am not here to subvert any particular clique. I am here simply to serve the country and no particular interests; to use the power entrusted to me to bring the country back to the peace and harmony it once enjoyed before the rebellion commenced.

I will again say to you that slavery is gone. Its status is changed. There is no hope you can entertain of being admitted to representation, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, till you give evidence that you too have accepted and recognized that institution is gone. That done, the policy adopted is not to restore the supremacy of the Government at the point of the bayonet, but by the action of the people. While this rebellion has emancipated a great many negroes, it has emancipated still more white men. The negro in South Carolina that belonged to a man who owned from one to five hundred slaves thought himself better than the white man who owned none. He felt the white man's superiority. I know the position of the poor white man in the South, compelled to till the barren, sandy and poor soil for a subsistence. You cannot deny how he was, in your eyes, of less value than the negro. Some here in the North think they can control and exercise a greater influence over the negro than you, though his future must materially depend upon you. Let us speak plainly on this subject. I, too, am a Southern man; have owned slaves, bought slaves, but never sold one. You and I understand this better; we know our friends are mistaken, [here President rose up and continued emphatically.] I tell you that I don't want you to have control of these negro votes against the vote of this poor white man. I repeat, our friends here are mistaken, as you and I know as to where the control of that negro vote would fall. When they come to talk about the elective franchise, I say let each State judge for itself. I am for free government; for emancipation; for am for emancipating the white man as well as the black man.

A Delegate—I see you are for maintaining the Government and the Constitution.

The President—Yes; indeed, I am.

Delegate—We are in this present moment with you.

You have the power.

President—Don't let us proceed upon the idea of power, but upon that of right. My opinion is that for the present you must have an agent of the Government—a military or civil Governor, call it what you will—they have a right to amend your Constitution, abolishing slavery, adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

After that, as far as white and black men are concerned, they come into the market as laborers, subject to the same general law of supply and demand.

Delegate—But is it necessary to have a Governor pass upon the question?

President—Certainly; and then it remains with the Government to receive them, or leave them out in the cold, to use a common expression.

Delegate—Then our admission or rejection would depend upon our adopting or not adopting what you think right?

President—No; I only advise. I would have you understand me more correctly. In the first instance we proceed upon this idea, that the Constitution guarantees every State a republican form of Government. Now there comes a rebellion which has suspended the functions of the State Government; in order to restore to the State its republican form of government, which it has lost, it is necessary to make some initiative step. A civil or military Governor is appointed the agent of the Government; and upon him the Government may say, converse yourselves, and your delegates, but we expect you to amend your Constitution and abolish slavery. You may refuse, but then Congress can say we have the right to judge of the eligibility of our own members, and if you don't submit, you must remain under military rule. You may send your two Senators, but it is for that body to admit or reject them, not for me; but here, as Executive of the nation, I can only take the initiative to enable you to do these things.

Delegate—But there is the fact that slavery is not mentioned in the Constitution of the State.

President (smiling)—But there is the fact that it has existed in the State, and you can amend the Constitution so that it will say it does not exist.

Delegate—Then this is a sine qua non to proceed our being restored.

President—You must see that the friction of the rebellion has rubbed slavery out, and I assume it would be better for the people, through that Convention, to make it legally and constitutionally dead. The people in coming forward, would better recognize that fact.

Judge Foster then said that industry and enterprise were paralyzed throughout the State; that the conditions indicated by the President as likely to be those required would be anticipated as they had been expected. He stated that the people of the South had come out of the struggle with a new feeling, and that it is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances.

He then remarked that there could be little doubt but that certain illusions had forever been dispelled. It is now very certain that the notion that slavery is an enemy of martial strength and power is dispelled; that the people of the South have been corrected, as well as the idea that cotton is king. The people are willing to accept the new system of labor, and would cordially cooperate to make that system effective. The South is the most interested in the matter, and he had expected that any suggestions it might have to offer would be at least exempt from obvious contradiction. The negroes had become inflamed by their newly acquired liberty; they were too apt to confound it with licentiousness, and to adopt the idea that freedom means exemption from labor. The South would take up the subject in good faith; carry out the policy of the Government, and hope for the best, and not should readily repulse at the emancipation of the slave, if it should prove a successful measure, than the people of the South. The threshold of the slave was more irksome to the master, and, indeed, the emancipation of the slave was in truth that of the master from obligations which he feared have been too little understood by those who had made a crusade against slavery. He would dare to say that, as South Carolina had gone into the rebellion with more zeal and manliness, there would be more discontent there; but he thought they did her injustice.

The people of South Carolina were sincere in their notions of constitutional right, had made great sacrifices, therefore, they were defeated and conquered; the North was too strong for them, that was all.

"But," continued he, "the same good faith that animated her in the contest will not be found wanting in any pledge they make of support to the Government. In this spirit we will submit to that condition of things which Providence has assigned us. Accepting the past as a warning to us and all, remembering that 'partial evil' may be 'universal good,' we cheerfully accept the suggestions you have offered, and ask that you will take those steps which are necessary to carry them into effect, and be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to nominate a Military Governor to carry out the necessary initiative steps you have indicated."

The President—I will just say that you may name whom you would prefer.

Delegate—It may be that those in whom we might have confidence might be objectionable, but there is Mr. Aiken.

Other Delegate—Or Mr. McKinley.

Another—Mr. Boyce, or Col. Manning, or Mr. Perry.

President—B. F. Perry?

Delegate—Yes, sir.

President—What part has he taken in the rebellion?

Delegate—He was for awhile judge in one of the Confederate courts.

President—Perry used to be rather too much of a people's man for you South Carolinians over there. Well, he has an acceptable man? I will not disguise anything from you. I am going right to the people as far as I can. I have a strong prejudice that way, you know. Ere you go, let me assure you that there is no feeling of vindictiveness or revenge on the part of the Government, and I want you to feel that it is so. On Tuesday I will submit the substance of this interview to the Cabinet, and will see you again if you remain here so long.

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Wanted.—A good COOK, WASHMAN and IRONER.

Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.—The

temperance of a "military or civil Governor," which for the past four years has presented an impassable barrier to all

sections of our country, having at length happily cleared away all obstacles to a removal of those relations which

the earliest opportunity afforded me by this auspicious event, to greet my Southern friends, and to solicit from them a renewal of that extensive business connection

which for a quarter of a century has been unbrokenly maintained by the great business community of which I have ad

It is scarcely necessary, on the threshold of a business re-union, I should repeat the warning so often given to my friends,—to beware of all those opinions and deleterious

many years of my past life have been expended in an open and candid attempt to expose those wholesale frauds; no one can be so foolish as to suppose that I can accomplish this

salutary purpose, and to place before my friends and the public generally, the latest and most reliable prices, and in such quantities as might suit their convenience, a truly

Twenty-five years' business transactions with the largest and most respectable exporting houses in Europe and Great Britain have afforded me unsurpassed facilities for

supplying our home market with Wines, Liquors, and Liqueurs of the best and most approved brands in Europe, in addition to my own distillery in Holland for the manufacture of "Schiedam Schnapps."

The latter, so long tested and approved by the medical faculties of the United States, West Indies and South America as an invaluable Therapeutic, a wholesome, pleasant, and perfectly safe beverage in all climates and during all seasons, quickly excited the cupidity of the home

manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquors under the same name.

I trust that I have, after much toil and expense, surrounded all my importations with safeguards and directions which with ordinary circumspection will insure their delivery, as I receive them from Europe, to all my customers.

I would, however, recommend, in all cases where it is possible, that orders be sent direct to my Depot, 23

Beaver Street, New York, or that purchases be made of my accredited agents.

In addition to a large stock of Wines, Brandy, &c., in wood, I have a considerable supply of old brandy, foreign

wines, embracing vintages of many past years, bottled up before the commencement of the war, which I can especially recommend to all connoisseurs of these rare luxuries.

In conclusion, I would specially call the early attention of my Southern customers to the advantage to be derived by transmitting their orders without loss of time, or call personally at the Depot, in order to insure the fulfilment of their favors from the present large and well selected assortment.

UDOLFO WOLFE.

je 21-1m 22 Beaver Street, New York.

NEWSPAPERS.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE

necessary permit from the military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD. This paper will

contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, stocks, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unworried by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the RALEIGH RECORD will please call at our office in the old Register building, near the Court-House, and opposite the Yarrowburgh Hotel, to give us their names.

TERMS: Single copy 10 cents; for three months \$3.00; for six months \$5.00; new dealers \$5.00 per hundred copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square for each insertion \$1.00. A liberal deduction will be made for advertising by the month of the year.

The first number of this paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 30th, 1865.

N. B. COBB.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

MRS. WATSON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, A FEW

DOORS BELOW YARROWBURGH HOTEL.

MRS. W. IS PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE

SIX or eight gentlemen with board and lodging. Comfortable rooms. Transient and regular boarders ad-

mitted. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Watson, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. GRANGER'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

PERSONS PASSING THROUGH THIS PLACE

will find a well-supplied TABLE, always ready on the arrival of each train.

Convenient to the above is a BAR, well supplied with the best

Ales, Wines, &c.

THE ONLY LICENSED BAR IN TOWN.

je 1m CASSERLY & CO.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

Corner Newbern and Person Sts., Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTION WILL

be resumed on Friday, July 21st, 1865.

Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in male Colleges. A

degree of Bachelor of Science may be obtained on application to any member of the Faculty. Ar-

rangements have been made to receive a large number of students in the Department of Agriculture. The course in this department will be

eminently practical. Pupils will be specially prepared for

employment in which they may be engaged. A

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TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Progress.]
PARANAGUA, June 30th 1865.
Washington advices received here to-day contain the following interesting news items:

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.
John Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an order for the payment of \$10,000 for wood represented to have been furnished, taken, or destroyed since the war began. His loyalty profitable.

HON. C. H. DANA.
Assistant Secretary of War will conclude his labors in that office this week and take his departure for Chicago. **SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.**
The sale of vessels belonging to the Navy Department at Philadelphia has been very successful, the prices obtained being in almost every instance more than the appraised value of the vessels.

GENERAL NEWS.
The President looks forward to a disruption of the Republican party. If it takes place it will not be his fault, but of the faction which will not be quiet under any circumstances.

It is also believed that Mr. Seward is opposed to a new reciprocity treaty, and that R. J. Walker is also, on the ground that it is not deemed annexation will follow.

Duff Green has not yet been pardoned. His latest scheme is the organization of capital at the North to be applied to the improvement of the South.

Roger A. Pryor has taken the oath of allegiance and commenced the practice of law at Petersburg, Virginia.

[The telegraph line very provokingly broke down after the first syllable of the word Virginia, and we were obliged to go to press this morning without any more news.]

There was very few incidents connected with the Ohio Union Convention worthy of note, the business passing off very smoothly and quietly. The only one I can now mention was the appearance of the father of Gen. Grant upon the stage, which was soon followed by cheers for Grant Sr., and Grant Jr. The old gentlemen came forward, and in a happy manner acknowledged the compliment paid him making a decidedly good speech both in manner and matter, and provoking frequent laughter at well told anecdotes, and great applause at an admirably expressed compliment to Ohio and her soldiers, and an eloquent denunciation of traitors. This evening the city is all alive with excitement, and all are satisfied with the nominations.

It is said by the *Citizen* that proceedings will next week commenced by our Government, through Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, for the recovery from Benjamin Wood, of this city, of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the property of the late Confederate Government, transmitted through our lines, via Canada, by Jacob Thompson, late Canadian agent of the Rebel authorities, and the receipt of which, by Wood, has recently been proved by his signature on the back of the check—the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge, and George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, being the witnesses to his handwriting. It is clear that all property of the Rebel authorities coming within reach of our Government is liable to confiscation, and the best legal opinions have confirmed the judgment of the Secretary of War and the Treasury, on which this action has been ordered.

An election will be held in Tennessee on the 3rd day of August for the election of representatives in the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and to supply vacancies in the Legislature of the State. Attached to the proclamation of Governor Brownlow, ordering the election, is the law of the 5th of June, to limit the right of the elective franchise. This bill provides that the clerk of each county shall open and keep a regular registration of voters, before whom proof, under oath, shall be made, that the voter falls within the provisions of said act; and county court clerks are commanded by the Governor's proclamation, "without delay, to procure a bound book or books, for each county, and to open and keep the same as a registration of voters of said county, and shall furnish to such persons as may fall within the provisions of said act a certificate of registration, and no person shall be permitted to vote at said election without such certificate."

It now appears the reported loss of life occasioned by the sinking of the *Kentucky* below Shreveport was greatly exaggerated. A gentleman who was on board the steamer when she sunk states in the *St. Louis Republic* that not more than fifteen or twenty white persons and about fifty negroes mostly women and children, were drowned, instead of 200, as has been stated. About that number of the latter were on board, and being on deck were submerged immediately with the sinking of the boat. Two or three of the negroes escaped by clinging to planks, or other floating materials, and reached shore in safety.

During the past week 34 National Banks have been established, with a total capital of \$10,628,710. The whole number now in operation is 1,334. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was \$2,367,120, making the present circulation \$145,064,576.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDENTED TO THE FIRM OF W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions. Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.
je 29-1f
W. R. RICHARDSON.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
HILLSBORO' STREET.
THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.
je 22-1f
RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

PARTNER WANTED.
Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.
THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.
None but a first class man, well recommended need apply.
WM. B. SMITH & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AT WHITAKER'S.
je 30-1f

WANTED.
FIFTY (50) HOGSHEADS OF GOOD LEAF TOBACCO. Send samples per Express.
je 29-1f
RICHARDSON & MILLER.

WANTED.
TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh.
je 29-1f
RICHARDSON & MILLER.

PARDONS.

Grand Rush of the "Amnestied."

The President has announced his determination not to grant pardons to prominent rebels, except in the most urgent cases.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, of this State, took the preliminary oath before the Provost Marshal of Raleigh a few days since, and it is expected that he will soon forward a special application for pardon under the amnesty proclamation.

In addition to the names, already published by us, of those who have received pardon, the following have been announced:—

G. M. Bruce and H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky; J. J. English, Arthur N. Marr, L. D. Crenshaw and Asa Snyder, of Richmond, Va.; J. B. Deane, jr., of Lynchburg; John H. Edmunds and Thomas Edmunds, of Halifax county; F. M. Thompson, of Williamsburg; Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria; John W. McAllister and S. B. Weakley, of Alabama; J. M. Healy and Levi White, of Maryland; D. M. Key, of Tennessee; T. L. Burnett, of Gallatin, Tenn.; Joshua Hill, of Morgan county, Ga.; John B. Luce, Sebastian Co., Ark.; Caleb S. Stone, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo Grandad, of Louisiana.

Attorney-General Speed having examined the cases of the following named persons, presented through their representative, Hon. M. F. Conway, has recommended to the President that they be pardoned. They are merchants of Richmond, each worth over \$20,000: John Enders, John Purcell, John Dooley, Charles J. Whitlock, L. W. Glazebrouck, R. H. Maury, J. L. Apperson, J. H. Montague, R. H. Dibrill, J. W. McChas, R. A. Payne, Wm. G. Payne, Charles H. Wynne, Thomas W. Dowell, George S. Palmer and Charles T. Wortham.

The New York *Tribune* wrongly credits Gov. Holden with having influenced the President to pardon these gentlemen. They were members of the Richmond Ambulance Committee.

A mistaken idea prevails in some sections, that it is necessary to go to Washington in order to take the preliminary oath. This is not necessary. Any Provost Marshal is authorized to administer it.

It is understood that Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, declines to sign any more recommendations for pardon, as he says that proper attention has not been accorded to the recommendations he has already made. He has recommended the pardon of men like Mr. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works, who have made large fortunes out of the rebel government during the war, and who now desire a pardon that they may enjoy the fruits of their labors in behalf of rebellion. President Johnson does not realize the benefit to the Union cause to be derived from a promiscuous release of such men from the pains and penalties to which their acts have exposed them, whereas the Governor is much exercised.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED IN the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all land offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each. It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yields bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasture, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of saw-logs, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent changes in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of an energetic and capital to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP B. BATTLE, J. M. HECK, B. P. WILLIAMSON.
je 12-1f
All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

KEMP B. BATTLE, J. M. HECK, B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate.
je 14-1f
All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

NEW GOODS

AT LOW PRICES!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF Dry Goods, consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Bleached Shirting, Ladies' Congress Gaiters, beautiful Slippers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lisle Mitts, Hoop Skirts, &c. At corner of Market Square and Fayetteville Street.
je 29-1f
J. KINSEY.

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL 300 BALES COTTON. Parties wishing to dispose of any will send good samples.
je 29-1f
RICHARDSON & MILLER.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

C. H. FARRISS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just returned FROM THE NORTH Bringing with him the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Ever offered for sale in the City of Raleigh.

His STOCK CONSISTS OF CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS.

He has in his employ one of the most accomplished CUTTERS in the country, Mr. GRIFFITHS, formerly of London.

His goods are all made up under his own supervision.

NO SLOP WORK.

All Jobs Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

June 13-1f

M. GRAUSMAN.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAS RE-OPENED BUSINESS AT THE OLD

Stand, and will continue to do a GENERAL MERCH

ANT TAILORING BUSINESS, and will serve his customers to the best of his ability.

He has on hand a good stock of Fine Cloths, Fashionable Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods of all sorts; and also, a well selected stock of

SHOES, BOOTS AND HATS.

He asks a call from old friends and customers, and the public, well satisfied that he can give satisfaction.

je 14-1m

M. GRAUSMAN.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR WAKE

COUNTY.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE County of Wake, appointed by the Provisional Governor, are requested to assemble in Raleigh on Saturday, the 8th of July, 1865.

The following have been appointed:

M. B. Royter, Jordan Womble, Sr., Albert Johnston, John N. Bunting, J. L. Pennington, H. Mahler, A. Kline, Solomon Wiggins, J. H. Thomas, J. T. Leach, Jr., W. H. Merritt, Sidney Hinton, W. C. Barker, Holland Jewell, Drury Partin, P. M. Barbee, Dr. T. W. Young, Willie Lynn, Jacob Sorell, J. D. Hays, N. T. Thompson, B. A. Potts, Sol J. Allen, H. P. Tucker, F. H. Hazzard, Sol D. Hall, Calvin J. Rogers, J. P. Chandler, William Laws, John P. Beck, J. A. Powell, Robert W. Wynn, Willie D. Jones, Reuben Fleming, Nathan Ivey, W. M. Hood, L. W. Hood, D. B. Griffin, Fenton J. Foster, A. J. Underhill, J. J. Nowell, Kendrick Johnson, B. J. Perkinson, Harry O. Parker, James M. Pace, D. H. Garner, Benj. F. Walton.

A punctual attendance is requested.

je 27-6t

J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

W. R. RICHARDSON, W. R. MILLER.

New Business.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAND AGENCY,

For the Purchase and Sale of Land, Procuring of Homes and Situations for Freedmen and others.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ESTABLISH IN this city, on 1st July next, a General Intelligence and Land Agency Office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and other property; also for the purpose of Procuring Homes for the Freedmen and others. Parties desiring to hire labor of any description will do well to call on us. We will have connected with our business a first-rate Auctioneer for the Sale of Real Estate and other property. Our experience in business generally will, we trust, be a sufficient recommendation to secure us a liberal share of patronage.

Our office, for the present, will be one door above the Progress office.

je 21-1f

RICHARDSON & MILLER.

Cutter & French,

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON,

AND

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

SUTLER GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c.

—:—

WM. B. CUTTER. GEO. Z. FRENCH.

June 6-1m

PROCLAMATION.

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions "to prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to store said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence";—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same:—

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote as members to compose it, who shall not previously there have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable as administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save by the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the vote of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in the State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the election through subordinates, for members of a Convention, accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to disposed of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and ensuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hard of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Con-

stitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government" which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entangle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

By the Governor: Jos. W. Holden, Private Secretary. [The newspapers of the State will insert the above, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

THE UNION STORE.

(HUTCHINGS' OLD STAND)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

P. H. THEIM

Raleigh, N. C., June 30th, 1865.—3m

TURPENTINE LANDS WANTED.

CHEAP TURPENTINE LANDS WANTED. AP-

ply to

je 24-1f

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

Land Agents, Raleigh, N. C.